



ბესტი ინტელისურ ენაში

2010

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ბუკლეტი და ამ ტესტის პასუხების ფურცელი. ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ ეს დავალებები. პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი! ის ნაშრომი, რომელმაც მითითებული იქნება აბიგურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეგსახელი) არ გასწორდება!

პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჯრებში X-ით აღნიშნეთ თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხი. მაგალითად, თუ მე-3 საკითხის პასუხად აირჩიეთ პასუხის B ვარიანტი, მაშინ პასუხების ფურცელზე უნდა მოძებნოთ მე-3 საკითხის დავალების რიგი და ამ რიგში, პასუხის (B) სვეტის შესაბამის უჯრაში დასვით X ნიშანი. (იხ. ნიმუში).

გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჯრაში X ნიშნის დასმაა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჯრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჯრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჯრაში დასვით X ნიშანი. თუ რიგში ერთზე მეტ X ნიშანს დასვამთ, ამ საკითხის არც ერთი პასუხი არ ჩაითვლება სწორად.
- თუ გსურთ პასუხების ფურცელზე მონიშნული პასუხის გადასწორება, მთლიანად გააფერადეთ უჯრა, რომელშიც დასვით X ნიშანი, და შემდეგ მონიშნეთ პასუხის ახალი ვარიანტი (დასვით X ნიშანი ახალ უჯრაში). ელექტრონული პროგრამა არჩეულ პასუხად მხოლოდ X ნიშნიან უჯრას აღიქვამს (იხ. ნიმუში, საკითხები 2 და 3).
- შეუძლებელია ხელმეორედ აირჩიოთ ის პასუხი, რომელიც გადაასწორეთ. (ანუ ის პასუხი, რომლის შესაბამისი უჯრა უკვე მთლიანად გააფერადეთ). ამიგომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

		დავალება. 2						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	...
1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ტესტის შესრულებისთვის გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 15 წუთი

ვისურვებთ წარმატებას!

Task 1

- **Read the statements. Then read the advertisements and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Next to each statement write a letter (A-H). Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement. One example is given.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

0. Your sister wants to get a job in tourism. She is looking for a college which will give her relevant training. B
1. Your friend is finishing school this year. He wants to study at a university where he can learn how to keep the sea and the environment clean. _____
2. You are free in the summer and you would like to go to an educational institution where you will be able to do an introductory business course. _____
3. Your neighbour wants to study abroad. The institution where he wants to study requires advanced knowledge of English. To prove this, he has to take a test on a computer. _____
4. You are a student of the faculty of western literature. Your special interest is contemporary British literature and you would love to spend some time in a relevant library abroad. _____
5. Your friend has just started to work as a reporter for a private TV company. She would like to gain more skills and knowledge in this field. _____
6. Giorgi works for a newly established tourist agency. Next month he has to accompany foreign tourists in the mountains but before this he needs to get some appropriate training. _____
7. Your friend lives in Europe and wants to learn web design techniques. You recommend a relevant training institution to him. _____
8. Your brother is looking for a short and intensive course in marketing. You suggest a relevant website where he can find more detailed information about this. _____
9. Your brother is a student of the faculty of architecture and wants to find out more about the works of architects who received training at that faculty. _____
10. Your sister, who is taking the national exams next year, is interested in various forms of art. You advise her to apply to a newly-established university offering a relevant course. _____
11. Your elder brother is applying for a job which requires an international certificate in English. He wants to find a place where he can get ready for this test. _____
12. Your father has a travel agency which advertises trips into the Caucasus mountains. He wants his employees to know more about their job. _____

Where to study

A.

The London School of Economics is located in the very centre of London. The summer school study programme includes short and long term courses in economics, business and marketing, as well as intensive English language classes. For more information visit our website: www.univ.uk

B.

A college for those who are interested in short term trainings in tourism and mountaineering. The study programme has been developed together with partner organizations. The college has an excellent stock of professional equipment and some good international links.

C.

Central Black Sea University has recently opened in Batumi. The study programme includes courses in oriental art and design. A special course has also been designed for those who are interested in sea pollution. Discussions on environmental issues are held for the public every other week-end. Any interested person can join.

D.

Newcastle University was founded in 1932 and is well-known for its high quality classes in European and world literature. The University has an excellent library with a rich collection of classical and modern literature and a collection of relevant documentaries about British writers.

E.

The College of Architecture invites professional architects and students of architecture, as well as the general public, to an exhibition of designs by our graduates. The exhibition will be open for the first two weeks in January. If you choose our college to study, you might be given the same chance one day.

F.

St George's College on the outskirts of Brighton invites students from eastern European countries to a two-week course in web design. Registration deadline 1 April. Discounts offered for early registration. The course starts on July 10. More details on our website: www.stgeorge.uk

G.

The Georgian-British Academy has a special study programme preparing for computer-based international examinations in English. Preparation courses from 9 to 12 weeks. Examinations are held twice a year. Fee from 200 to 240 Laris. Book in advance!

H.

Tbilisi State University is offering a summer school on press and television journalism. Students will have access to a unique collection of documentaries, newspapers and journals. Georgian, British and American experts will hold practical workshops and presentations. For more information please call (995 32) 435678.

Task 2

- **Read the text. Then read the statements below and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F). Circle the right answer. One example is given.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

The world's mysterious places

Developments in archaeology have led to fascinating discoveries. Scientists have discovered objects or places that tell us a lot about how some of the world's oldest cultures lived. There are places, though, that have been the subject of much discussion among scientists. Three of the most mysterious places are Easter Island, Stonehenge and the Nazca Desert.

Located in the South of the Pacific Ocean, Easter Island is one of the most isolated places on earth and is famous for about 600 large stone statues that are lined along the coast. These structures, which were carved by ancient people and which look like human heads, are from three and a half to twelve metres high. On the opposite side of the world stands Stonehenge. This ancient English site is a collection of large stones arranged in two circles, one inside the other. Archaeologists believe that the inner circle of stones, each weighing about four tons, was built first. The giant stones which form the outer circle, known as sarsen stones, each weighs as much as 50 tons!

In South America, one more mysterious phenomenon exists. Near the coast of Peru, in the valley of the Nazca Desert, some strange shapes carved into the ground make an impressive view. When seen from the ground, these shapes seem insignificant. But when seen from high above, these strange shapes or drawings look like giant birds, fish, seashells and different geometric figures. These drawings are thought to be at least 1500 years old, and have still remained preserved for centuries by the dry, stable climate of the desert.

Many theories exist about the ancient peoples of Easter Island and the Nazca Desert and their purposes in creating these mysterious phenomena. Archaeological research suggests that Easter Island was first inhabited by Polynesians around 400 AD. Scientists believe that these early inhabitants carved the island's statues as religious symbols from a volcanic rock and then pulled them to different locations. Scientists suggest as well that the lines of Nazca are also related to the religious beliefs of an ancient civilization. These people believed that the mountain gods protected them by controlling the weather and supplying them with water. Many of the figures formed by the lines on the ground are associated with nature or water in some way. As these ancient people lived in a desert region, water was a valuable, but rare, resource and by means of the drawings they hoped to make the place rich with water. Exactly how the lines were drawn without controlling the drawing process from the air remains a mystery.

We may never know the exact reasons for the creation of these mysterious places. Whatever their original purposes, all three sites are amazing examples of human creativity.

0. The text is about three mysterious places in the world.....(T) F
1. The stone figures on Easter Island do not have a particular shape..... T F
2. Easter Island and Stonehenge are situated quite far from each other..... T F
3. The stone figures on Easter Island differ in height..... T F
4. The huge stones of Stonehenge are put in a straight line..... T F
5. The stones of the outer circle of Stonehenge are called sarsen stones..... T F
6. The Nazca Desert is famous for its mysterious giant stones..... T F
7. The drawings in the Nazca Desert do not have any particular form. T F
8. Polynesians started to live on Easter Island in about 400AD..... T F
9. The stones of Easter Island may have had religious purpose..... T F
10. It is believed that the statues of Easter Island were made from a volcanic rock.... T F
11. It was believed that the lines on the Nazca Desert would bring sunny weather..... T F
12. Scientists know exactly how the drawings in the Nazca Desert were made. T F

Task 3

- Read the text. Then match the headings (A-I) with the paragraphs (1-6). There are two extra headings, which you do not need to use. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Paper money comes into use | F. Coins cause problems |
| X B. In very old times | G. Silver more important than gold |
| C. For a stronger banking system | H. The government ends the problem |
| D. Things used as money | I. The meaning of money has changed |
| E. Coins better than paper money | |

Time and money

0. B

Thousands of years ago people used many different kinds of money. Sometimes they paid for food or clothes with animals as money. Sometimes they used food as money to buy things. Later, people began to use metal coins to buy things. They used silver, gold and copper for money, with silver being more valuable than gold at that time.

1.

Before they had dollars and cents, Americans used different kinds of money. The early settlers from Europe traded with the Indians they found there. The Algonquin Indians in the north-eastern United States used sea-shells for money and called it *wampum*. They also used other things, such as beads, blankets or animal furs, for money.

2.

People who came to America from different countries brought with them the money of their countries: louis d'ors from France, guineas from England, pistols from Spain and thalers from Germany. But there were problems when people used coins of different currencies in America. Sometimes a lot of coins were needed to buy something and it was difficult to carry them in their pocket. It was also difficult to find a safe place to keep a large number of coins.

3.

People began to make their own money from paper and it was easier to carry. Anyone could print money, and many people did so. Banks, companies, shops and schools printed different kinds of paper money. The money had different values in different places; it was not worth the same everywhere it was used. For example, the same money might have more value in Chicago than it did in New York. For ordinary people, as well as for tradesmen, this was very inconvenient.

4.

In 1863 President Lincoln made a law, which said that only the United States government could print money. This law gave Americans the United States dollar - the name of the money they have today. The law also said that people could take their money to banks and exchange it for a certain amount of silver if they wanted so. This law was a positive step towards strengthening the banking system in the country.

5.

In 1873 the banks began to give gold for paper money. This meant that if people had paper money they could go to the banks and exchange it for gold. The idea worked, except when too many people went to the banks at the same time, as banks didn't always have enough gold. The US government solved this problem early in the twentieth century. So Americans can no longer go to banks and get gold for money and the government will not exchange anything for paper money.

6.

The value of money used in the United States today is not the same as the value of animals or food. Indeed, the way people used money a long time ago may have been easier than it is today. They knew what particular things could be exchanged for what, and what was needed to get what they wanted. Today the money in our pockets is something very different from a sea-shell or an animal fur. It means different things at different times.

Task 4

- Read the text and the questions below. For each question mark the letter next to the correct answer: A, B, C or D. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Dear editor,

I have watched your programme for many years and have always enjoyed it. In fact, it's one of the few programmes that are also suitable for children, and I know that many families like ours watch it together. We like the films on nature and history, especially on the history of the ancient world. I usually watch these films together with my grandchildren. I want them to learn as much as possible about world history and I thought that your programme was just right for that. However, last week I was very disappointed and also very angry that no warning was given at the beginning of the programme that what was going to be shown was unsuitable for children. I was watching your programme with my two grandchildren, Andy and Sally. They are eight and six years old. We expected your programme to be as interesting and entertaining as usual and that it would show some interesting historical as well as educational facts and events. But we were quite disappointed. It's not necessary to show films which have close-up pictures of people who are badly injured or murdered. I know it's not real blood but children don't always realize this and my grandchildren were very frightened. My younger grandchild even cried. She couldn't fall asleep until late and I had to sit by her bed talking to her about nice happy things so that she could forget all the things she had seen in your programme.

And I have one more complaint. I think there's no need for people to use all sorts of bad language. Children very easily remember what they hear and I'm sure you'll agree that bad words are not what parents and grandparents want to hear from their children. Newspapers and news programmes are full of the tragedies and violence in the world and I think we can expect television to provide us with an escape from an unpleasant reality. Schools are not very good at teaching world history, so it would be good if you provided more programmes on this as well as on science and leave the horror films out. I don't know whether you actually enjoy unpleasant and shocking scenes but since last week's show I know that I will never watch your programme again and I hope that more viewers like me will feel the same and simply switch off their TVs.

Sincerely yours,
Magda Brown

0. This is
- A. an advertisement.
 - B. a letter.
 - C. a newspaper article.
 - D. a diary.
1. What will the reader learn from the text?
- A. Magda Brown is a specialist in ancient history.
 - B. Andy and Sally love watching horror films.
 - C. Some TV programmes are watched by the whole family.
 - D. Unacceptable language is never used on TV.

2. What is the main reason why Magda Brown is writing to the editor?
- A. To tell him that she liked their recent programme.
 - B. To tell him about her grandchildren's favourite programme.
 - C. To speak about the best TV programmes for adults.
 - D. To tell him that she will never watch the programme again.
3. How did the writer feel after the programme last week?
- A. Disappointed and frightened.
 - B. Disappointed and angry.
 - C. Disappointed, but interested.
 - D. She couldn't help crying.
4. While watching the programme the author felt so bad because
- A. there was no warning for children.
 - B. the programme was unsuitable for everybody.
 - C. they didn't show real scenes.
 - D. the programme was an escape from reality.
5. The writer thinks that it is not suitable for children to
- A. watch close-up pictures of people in general.
 - B. watch the same programmes as adults do.
 - C. hear inappropriate language.
 - D. watch TV until late at night.
6. What does the writer want television to offer?
- A. More programmes on history.
 - B. More news programmes.
 - C. More horror films.
 - D. More entertainment programmes.
7. What is the writer trying to do?
- A. to inform.
 - B. to amuse.
 - C. to warn.
 - D. to complain.
8. The idea that viewers will not watch the programme in future
- A. comes from the viewers themselves.
 - B. comes from Magda Brown.
 - C. comes from Andy and Sally.
 - D. is common public opinion.

Task 5

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra and there is one example given.
- Mark the corresponding letter (A-O) on the answer sheet. Do not copy words from the text on the answer sheet.

dried	(A)	full	(F)	plenty	(K)
set	(B)	instead	(G)	rise	(L)
different	(C)	indoors	(H)	screen	(M)
entirely	(D)	light	(I)	wrapped	(N)
experience	(E)	outdoors	(J)	wore	(O)

The world's coolest cinema

Northern Norway is known as the Land of the Midnight Sun, because the sun does not B (0) between the middle of May and the end of July. On the other hand, between the middle of November and the end of January, the sun does not (1) at all. If you go to the Norwegian town of Kautokeino, you can have a very (2) kind of cinema experience. Not only is the cinema there made (3) out of snow, but it is also used as a drive-in place for snowmobiles. Kautokeino is 450km north of the Arctic Circle so there is always (4) of snow around. It is very cold because the cinema is (5) and there are reindeer skins to sit on. Even the (6) is made of snow! Forget pop-corn and ice cream! (7), you can buy hot drinks and (8) reindeer meat. If you want to watch a film at this cinema, you need to wear warm clothes, because it freezes at night. Although the cinema is in the open air, and you have to sit outside (9) in warm clothes, Kautokeino 'cinema hall' still has a lot of visitors. The (10) moon, the special Arctic (11) and the snow all around make this an unforgettable (12).

Task 6

- Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following words: article, preposition, conjunction, auxiliary or link verb. Note that in each space you should insert only ONE word.
- Write the answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.

Columbus Day is an official national holiday in the USA. It is celebrated on October 12, and commemorates the discovery of America by (0) Christopher Columbus on October 2, 1492. On that day schools, banks, post offices (1) government offices are closed. Many schools and universities organize special events, such (2) shows, dances, concerts and performances. There (3) also many public ceremonies and events, organized by city authorities. Street parades, food festivals and banquets are some of the events (4) are run in many places across the United States. And the fact that it is (5) national holiday does not mean that everything is closed; the shops are open all day and Columbus Day is one of their busiest days (6) the year! As Christopher Columbus was Italian himself, Columbus Day is also a day for celebration among Americans who came to the States (7) Italy. There are many things in American culture which (8) brought there by Italian immigrants many years ago. As we all know, pizza and pasta, opera and Italian fashion are part(9) the daily life of Americans. It is also a day to remember the strong friendship between (10) two countries - Italy and the United States. And (11) this special day, Italian-American politicians and entertainers take part (12) many of the public events and TV programmes.

Task 7

- Read the two texts and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. One example is given.
- Write your answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy words from the text on the answer sheet.

A.

Dear Michael,

I am glad you (0) are coming (come) to Georgia. I hope you (1) (stay) with us, but I want to warn you about a beautiful spaniel we have at home. You are not allergic to animal hair, are you? Our spaniel is young and runs a lot, but I hope he (2) (not/bother) you much. Our son Achi was four in May and we (3) (decide) to buy him something special. At first we (4) (want) to buy a cat. Personally, I wanted to buy him something smaller than a cat, like a guinea pig or a tortoise. But we remembered that our eldest son (5) (have) a tortoise when he was little and he found it the most boring pet on earth. So we went to a pet shop intending to buy Achi a kitten. However, the little spaniel we saw in the shop was the loveliest thing I (6) (ever/see). We were both sure that the dog would keep Achi busy and that he (7) (learn) more from him than from any cat. I (8) (never/forget) how happy he was when he saw the dog. You'll see more of Achi and his dog when you are here. Looking forward to seeing you soon.

All the best,

Natia

B.

Hello Natia,

When I heard my company was sending me to Georgia, I jumped with joy. It (9) (be) ages since I last visited your fascinating country with its beautiful people, ancient culture and delicious cuisine. (10) (you/remember) the amazing hike we had in the mountains? I hope that one week end we can drop everything and go hiking again, if the weather (11) (be) nice, of course. I remember that the weather in Georgia (12) (change) fast in the mountains at this time of year. Is that right? In your email you (13) (say) that you have bought a pet dog for Achi and you (14) (want) to know if I am allergic to dog hair. No, I'm not. On the contrary, I am fond of dogs and once I am in your house I'm sure I'll enjoy Achi's dog's company. Anyway, everything (15) (already/arrange). I was told by the travel agent that my flight (16) (land) at Tbilisi airport at 4:45 on August 7. See you soon!

Michael

VERSION 3 / 9 July / 2:00 pm

Task 1:

1.C 2.A 3.G 4.D 5.H 6.B 7.F 8.A 9.E 10.C 11.G 12.B

Task 2:

1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.F 7.F 8.T 9.T 10.T 11.F 12.F

Task 3:

1.D 2.F 3.A 4.C 5.H 6.I

Task 4:

1.C 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.B

Task 5:

1.L/rise 2.C/different 3.D/entirely 4.K/plenty 5.J/outdoors 6.M/screen
7.G/instead 8.A/dried 9.N/wrapped 10.F/full 11.I/light 12.E/experience

Task 6:

1.and 2.as 3.are 4.that/which 5.a 6.of 7.from 8.were 9.of 10.the 11.on
12. in

Task 7:

A

1.will be staying /will stay/are staying/ 2. will not (won't) bother 3.decided 4.wanted
5.had 6.had (have) ever seen 7.would learn 8.will/'ll never forget

B

9.has been/is 10.Do you remember 11.is 12.changes 13.say/said/are saying
14.want/wanted 15.has (already) been arranged / has been (already)/is (already) arranged
16.would be landing/would land/is landing/lands/ will be landing/will land